GRI Records, Box 176

Publications of the Institute for Humane Studies

The Institute for Humane Studies was incor-
orated in 1961 as an independent center to
romote research and advanced study of liberty
cross a broad range of academic and profes-
ional disciplines. It was founded by the noted
ree market economist and moral philosopher,
he late Dr. F.A. Harper.

PURPOSE

The objective of the Institute for Humane
tudies is to contribute to the establishment
nd preservation of a society of free individuals.
)ur special interest is in the intellectual founda-
ions of such a society. Our specific contribution
s to nurture and develop these foundations.

The Institute, therefore, concentrates on the
iscovery, refinement, and application of truths
elated to human liberty, using, wherever
ossible, interdisciplinary approaches. To this
nd we undertake:
) to identify scholars, in the broadest sense,
specially young scholars, of demonstrated
ompetence or promise whose work is most
elevant to individual liberty;
) to encourage and otherwise support their
ndividual efforts and development; and
) to provide opportunities for fruitful communi-
ation and exchange of views among the
cholars, and between them and a wider
houghtful community, including intellectuals
vho disseminate ideas.

See back page for important information on discounts for
all IHS Publications.

New Publications

Liberty and the Rule of Law
Edited by Robert L. Cunningham

These essays honoring Nobel laureate F.A. Hayek were originally presented at an IHS symposium in 1976. They examine the nature and limitations of the rule of law. The contributors address the question of how law can contribute to fostering and protecting individual liberty, particularly the extent to which government can and should be ruled by law. The collection draws from a number of disciplines with contributions from authors William Letwin, Rolf Sartorius, and Ronald Dworkin.

1979, 349 pp., Cloth $12.00

Perception, Opportunity, and Profits
Israel M. Kirzner

Kirzner ably demonstrates that standard economic theory excludes the entrepreneur. The adherence of standard theory to the supremacy of equilibrium ignores the consequences of error and ignorance. Kirzner proposes a far more flexible perspective on market phenomena. It is a market in which entrepreneurial discovery is essential, a force that redefines economic decision, including the traditionally forbidden concepts of error, ignorance, and luck.

1979, 274 pp., Cloth $15.00

Time, Uncertainty, and Disequilibrium
Edited by Mario J. Rizzo

In this new and exciting volume several prominent economists undertake a fresh evaluation of the perspectives emphasized by the "Austrian" school of economics. Nobel laureate Sir John Hicks examines crucial questions of equilibrium versus disequilibrium economics. Harold Demsetz and the editor examine issues in the rapidly developing economic analysis of law. Leland Yeager presents an insightful dissection of the Cambridge capital paradox.

1979, 256 pp., Cloth $20.00

John Locke: Economist and Social Scientist
Karen I. Vaughn

A masterful new appraisal of Locke's economic thought and its relationship to his political and social philosophy is presented by Professor Vaughn in an analytical fashion. Locke is portrayed as a social and economic philosopher who believed that the role of government should be limited to protecting a fundamentally benign economic order. The author concludes that Locke did more than simply assert the existence of economic laws, but rather attributed their functioning to individual actors pursuing self-interests, and thus should be viewed as a forerunner of Adam Smith as a formulator of economics as a social science.

1980, 178 pp., Cloth $14.00

New Publications

Now entering its third year, **Literature of Liberty** is an internationally acclaimed quarterly journal. Published by the Institute for Humane Studies, the journal serves as an invaluable guide to current interdisciplinary scholarship on the themes of human liberty and rights. Each issue offers a stimulating up-to-date bibliographical essay by a distinguished scholar of liberty together with numerous summaries of current articles.

The community of scholars and readers concerned with the fundamental issues of human rights and liberty will find **Literature of Liberty's** bibliographical essays indispensable for their comprehensiveness and orientation.

Back Issues: Thematic Bibliographical Essays

1978

Vol. I, no. 1	The American Revolution *by Forrest McDonald and Murray Rothbard*
Vol. I, no. 2	Revolution and Social Change: The American Revolution as a People's War *by William Marina*
Vol. I, no. 3	Radical Individualism in America *by Eric Foner*
Vol. I, no. 4	Natural Law: Dead or Alive *by Henry Veatch*

1979

Vol. II, no. 1	The Idea of Progress *by Robert Nisbet*
Vol. II, no. 2	John Stuart Mill *by John Gray*
Vol. II, no. 3	The Economics of David Ricardo *by Samuel Hollander*
Vol. II, no. 4	Property Rights and Natural Resource Management *by Richard Stroup and John Baden*

Forthcoming Issues

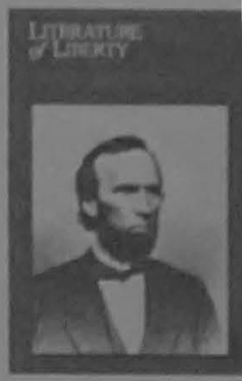
John Locke *by Karen Vaughn*

Ethical Theory *by John Hospers*

American Individualism: A Centennary *by James Martin*

The Austrian School of Economics *by Murray Rothbard*

In addition to its valuable bibliographical essays, **Literature of Liberty** presents hundreds of clear, objective summaries that keep the reader abreast of the major seminal and survey articles from over 400 journals in all the major disciplines of the humanities and social sciences. These summaries clarify issues of liberty in the fields of Philosophy, Political Science, Law, Economics, History, Psychology, Anthropology, Literature, and Cultural Studies. The summaries carry complete citations and each issue includes a comprehensive index with cross-references by author and discipline.



Literature of Liberty's handsome format and intellectual acumen have won widespread scholarly recognition and acclaim. Nobel-laureate and economist, Professor Milton Friedman, writes: "**Literature of Liberty** is a splendid venture...I have been greatly impressed by the thoroughness of the coverage, the high quality of the reviews, and the scope of the leading articles."

Leonard P. Liggio, Editor
John V. Cody, Managing Editor

Annual Subscription Price $16.00

General

The Biography of a Fatal Idea
Roger W. Garrison

You can view the biography of John Maynard Keynes as the biography of an idea—with one important qualification. Thirty years after Keynes's passing, the Keynesian idea lives in its prime. The tracing of just one facet of this idea can serve to illustrate its gestation, ascendency, and decline.

1977, Pamphlet, single copy free

Liberty Defined
F.A. Harper

Confusion over the meaning of this key word isn't new for our generation. Harper explores the composition of liberty and its deeper meaning. Is liberty rooted in the biological nature of man? How would one define its opposite? What are some of the adulterated definitions of liberty? Is liberty a goal to be pursued but never fully captured?

1958, 16 pp., Pamphlet, single copy free

Liberty and Opportunity
F.A. Harper

There are but two ways to maximize liberty and opportunity combined as a joint goal. What are they? Harper elaborates on a philosophical guide to life: maximize one's human associations insofar as they are voluntary and wholesome.

1970, 5 pp., Pamphlet, single copy free

Morals and Liberty
F.A. Harper

Harper poses five fundamental ethical concepts as postulates by which to test the morality of the welfare state or socialism.

1951, 18 pp., Pamphlet, single copy free

The Writings of F.A. Harper (Volumes I & II)
F.A. Harper

Dr. Harper conducted a career-long quest for truth about liberty. His intellectual probes took him deep into (and far beyond) the economics of the free market. He directed his open-minded search and patient reasoning to the nature of man and of peace, to morals, to philosophy, to inflation, to chaos and harmony, to discrimination, to charity, to sacred cows and bruised shins, and to the beast that prowls within us.

Recorded here are his tentative findings ("beliefs must ever be held subject to change") and the questions raised but still unanswered. Here in jargonless clarity you observe the orderly, creative, and well-disciplined mind of an extraordinary scholar and teacher.

Vol. I, 1978, 453 pp., Cloth $10.00
Vol. II, 1979, 611 pp., Cloth $10.00

The Politicization of Society
Edited by Kenneth S. Templeton, Jr.
with an introduction by R.M. Hartwell

Politicization refers to the now pervasive tendency for making all questions political questions, all issues political issues, all values political values, and all decisions political decisions. Politicization has seeped into all relationships: between parent and child, producers and consumers, between races, and even between husband and wife. Where once we sought private solutions, we now turn automatically to political remedies. Why?

The essays answer three large questions: What were the origins of the state and why did it grow? Why has modern society become politicized? What have been the consequences of the growth of the state and of politicization for the individual?

1979, 524 pp., Cloth $10.00; Paper $5.00

Liberty: A Path to Its Recovery
F.A. Harper

In this eloquent book, Dr. Harper presents an integrated view of the nature of liberty and its relation to human variation, government, democracy, prosperity, peace, and charity. Although the philosophy of liberty is his primary concern, he devotes considerable attention to economic freedom as the foundation for liberty in all other areas.

1949, 159 pp., Cloth $3.00

Law, Legislation, and Liberty (3 Volumes)
F.A. Hayek

This three volume set by Nobel laureate F.A. Hayek is a comprehensive assessment and defense of the basic political principles which order and sustain a free society. **Law, Legislation, and Liberty** contains the clearest and most uncompromising exposition of Hayek's political philosophy yet published.

Volume 1: Rules and Order
1973, 180 pp., Paper $5.00
Volume 2: The Mirage of Social Justice
1976, 195 pp., Paper $5.00
Volume 3: The Political Order of a Free People
1979, 224 pp., Paper edition forthcoming

Anti-Capitalism and Business
Charles Koch

The present assault on the enterprise system is broadly based and continues to gain momentum and converts. The efforts to stem this challenge to our traditional economic values have been ineffective. The author considers four basic ways a businessman can fight for free enterprise and the essence of each.

1974, 10 pp., Pamphlet, single copy free

General

The Energy Crisis
Charles Koch

The author argues why there is no energy crisis. He shows why we are not on the verge of running out of energy; what the government planners overlook as they make outrageously wrong forecasts; why they cannot make intelligent decisions in a centrally-planned system; the consequences of government regulation of energy; and the consequences of a free market mechanism for oil.

1978, 12 pp., Pamphlet, single copy free

The Art of Community
Spencer H. MacCallum

Mr. MacCallum foresees a radically new form of society, based on voluntary contracts among individuals, which promises to transcend present geographical, political, and psychological obstacles in human relationships. His construct preserves private ownership and control of property, entirely free of political sanctions, where enterprising individuals will provide services now preempted by the state. He shows you how we are beginning, in some respects, to move away from political regimentation and toward voluntary associations that perform the functions needed for an orderly and creative community.

1970, 118 pp., Cloth $9.00; Paper $4.00

Education, Free and Compulsory
Murray N. Rothbard

Here is the story of how—beginning with Luther and the first German schools—compulsory education usurped parental control over their children, inculcated in children the ideals of authoritarian rule and obedience to the state, imposed uniformity and equality in retarding individual growth, and repressed reasoning power and independent thought.

1970, 52 pp., Monograph $1.00

The Genius of the West
Louis Rougier

Beginning with the ancient Greek civilization, Professor Rougier traces the development of Western civilization.

"It took a lifetime of effort for men of my generation to achieve even a dim and fragmentary picture of this civilization. I almost envy the young of today. They will find it vastly easier to capture the picture in its fascinating entirety because they can start their voyage into the past with th[is] clear and coherent account..."—F.A. Hayek

1971, 222 pp., Cloth $10.00

Scientism and Values
Edited by Helmut Schoeck and James W. Wiggins

When social engineers extend the quantitative and experimental methods of the natural sciences into the humane disciplines, the consequence is a simplistic and reductive treatment of man as if he were an animal or even a mechanism without free will or spontaneity. The professed "objectivity" and "rationality" of positivism, behaviorism, and the sociometric disciplines are shown to obscure not only questionable metaphysical assumptions and inner contradictions, but subjective value commitments leading toward a collectivist system.

1960, 270 pp., Cloth $8.00

Economics

Studies in Economic Theory (SET)

This distinguished new series in the Austrian tradition examines the complex phenomena of human behavior in relation to the dynamic market process. Forthcoming titles will feature major new works by contemporary economists of the Austrian school, plus republication of such seminal classics as:

Principles of Economics by Carl Menger;
L.S.E. Essays on Cost by J.M. Buchanan and G.F. Thirlby;
Economic Calculation in the Socialist Society by T.J.B. Hoff;
Epistemological Problems of Economics by Ludwig von Mises.

Complimentary examination copies of any three titles may be obtained by faculty members for possible adoption in appropriate courses by writing the Institute.

14-book series, Cloth $210.00; Paper $70.00 (Titles in the series will be followed by the (SET) identifier.)

Carl Menger and Austrian Economics
(a special edition of the **Atlantic Economic Journal**, September 1978)

Five gifted Menger scholars critically reevaluate his work and discuss the distinctiveness of his approach, his unique formulation of the economic problem. They also point to important inconsistencies in Menger that make it difficult to place him incontrovertibly outside of the neoclassical paradigm. The scholars puzzle about Menger's theory of price, his concern with time and uncertainty, his treatment of price allocation, and the entrepreneurial role in his system.

1978, 69 pp., Paper $5.00

Free Men for Better Job Performance
C.L. Dickinson

Here is a bold plan to bridge the supposed gap between employers and employees. Business owners and managers will increase enterprise and efficient output; workers will guard their most valuable properties—their lives, talents, ideas—for greatest satisfaction. It's all done through decentralized "inside contracting," an extension of the principle of private property ownership.

1966, 19 pp., Monograph $1.00

The Foundations of Modern Austrian Economics (SET)
Edited by Edwin G. Dolan

Taken together, these essays by Professors Rothbard, Kirzner, Lachmann, O'Driscoll, Shenoy, and Dolan offer an introduction to the major teachings of this innovative school of thought, and provide a useful basis for comparing modern Austrian economic theory with other contemporary schools of economic thought. The essays include treatments of distinctive contributions in methodology, the market as process versus equilibrium theory, capital theory, and the Austrian theory of recession and depression.

1976, 228 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Economics

Capital, Interest, and Rent (SET)
Frank A. Fetter

In the essays in **Capital, Interest, and Rent**, Fetter argues against capital as "produced means of production" and for an accounting concept of capital. He replaces Ricardian differential rent with a "marginal productivity" concept of rent. In addition, he argues that time preference, rather than the marginal productivity of capital, determines the interest rate.

1977, 400 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Austrian Macroeconomics: A Diagrammatical Exposition
Roger W. Garrison

This monograph develops a diagrammatic model representing the Austrian view of macroeconomic relationships. More explicitly, the model reflects the macroeconomic relationships found in the writings of Mises, Hayek, and Rothbard. The discussion includes the structure of production, inter-temporal exchange, investment, and monetary disturbances.

1978, 40 pp., Monograph $1.00

Adam Smith and the Wealth of Nations
Edited by Fred R. Glahe

A volume commemorating the publication of **The Wealth of Nations** in 1876. Essays by Milton Friedman, Harry G. Johnson, Joseph J. Spengler, James M. Buchanan, Leonard Billet, William J. Baumol, Ronald Max Hartwell, and Thomas Sowell.

1978, 172 pp., Cloth $13.00

Economic Growth and Stability
Gottfried Haberler

A valuable overview of the subject of economic change in an easy-to-read format, and a powerful argument for policies preserving personal freedom while stimulating growth and stability. How and why is growth policy important? To what extent can growth be influenced by monetary and fiscal policies in a modern and predominantly free enterprise economy? Is growth without inflation impossible?

1974, 291 pp., Cloth $10.00

Defending Private Property: Devaluation and Inflation
F.A. Harper

Inflation and devaluations are causing worldwide monetary chaos; the protection of private property and its buying power are threatened. In simple language, Harper offers a penetrating study of the tricks deliberately done with money—devaluation, inflation, price controls—and how they pollute the economic world. The logical, though currently ignored, solution includes balanced government budgets and a free market for money.

1975, 23 pp., Monograph $1.00

An Introduction to Value Theory
F.A. Harper

The author elucidates a key concept of the Austrian School: economic value is subjective, relative to each individual, highly variable. In a free market, a "just price" is what emerges naturally from the freely made decisions of all the participants. An understanding of subjective value leads to the deeper significance of individual freedom and private property.

1974, 16 pp., Monograph $1.00

Why Wages Rise
F.A. Harper

Dr. Harper, in some marvelously clear prose, describes his basic theory of wages. First, he proves his points with logic. Then, for the benefit of those who may suspect a trick in logical discourse, he proves his points all over again by a use of comparative statistics. Harper discusses the effects that specialization, money, inflation, taxation, fringe benefits and leisure, and the business cycle have on wages. The only source of lasting increases in our standard of living, he demonstrates, is the increasing productivity made possible by saving and investment.

2nd ed., 1978, 104 pp., Monograph $1.00

The Use of Knowledge in Society
F.A. Hayek

Hayek explains how only a free society can utilize special knowledge possessed by particular individuals to the benefit of the entire society. Rapid adaptation to economic change and the efficient allocation of available resources, Hayek claims, rest on the effective acquisition and economical use of knowledge. The keys to success are individualism and the free market, rather than "conscious control," collectivism, or any form of centralized, political planning.

1971, 17 pp., Monograph $1.00

The Conquest of Poverty
Henry Hazlitt

In developing his theme—that only the productive strength found in the principle of voluntary exchange can conquer poverty—Hazlitt writes from an historical perspective that dramatically clarifies the problems of poverty in the world today. He treats the subject in all its major facets, from poor relief in Roman and Elizabethan times to the impact of the Industrial Revolution and the rise of modern socialism, effortlessly weaving together theories of wealth and welfare with empirical data on welfare programs and standards of living.

1973, 240 pp., Cloth $9.00; Paper $4.00

The Economic Point of View (SET)
Israel M. Kirzner

Professor Kirzner traces how economists have looked at the allocation of scarce means among competing ends. He relates an intellectual development which engaged the very best economic minds for over a century and a half. His comprehensive treatment provides you with a thorough understanding of the nature of economic science, integrating the finest of scholarship with clarity of style.

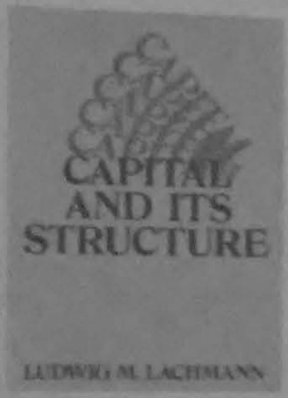
1976, 228 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

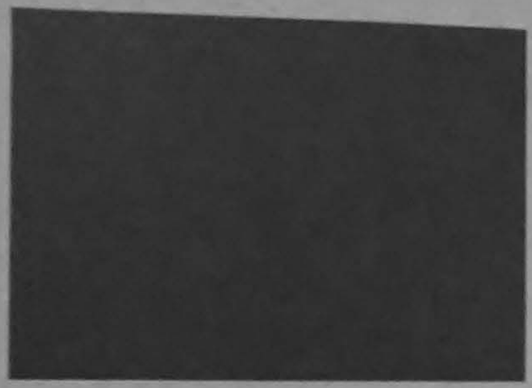
Economics

Capital and Its Structure (SET)
Ludwig M. Lachmann

Lachmann explains how individual firms invest to position capital goods with one another. But because the future is uncertain, precise allocations seldom occur. When entrepreneurs identify imperfections in the meshing of the structure, they reformulate investment plans and make adjustments in the capital structure toward a new equilibrium. This market process coordinates the ever-changing plans of individual participants.

1978, 130 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00





Capital, Expectations, and the Market Process (SET)
Ludwig M. Lachmann

This work presents Ludwig M. Lachmann's essays spanning thirty years. Covering methodology, expectations, capital, economic aggregation, and economic policy, he shows the essence of Austrian economics to be methodological subjectivism. Their insistence that economic events be traced back to the individual preferences of acting human beings sets Austrians apart from other economists.

1977, 352 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Macro-Economic Thinking and the Market Process
Ludwig M. Lachmann

Some perspectives of the market economy are apt to blur essential features. In such cases we can say the styles of thought are inadequate to their subject matter. The author shows that these inadequate styles of thought are prominent in a contemporary debate among economists about the nature of the market economy, the way it works, and the results it achieves.

1978, 48 pp., Monograph $1.00

Studies in Macroeconomics
Ludwig M. Lachman and R.W. Garrison

The authors' combined works presenting the macroeconomic process in the Austrian tradition.

1980, 48 pp., Monograph $2.00

Liberalism (SET)
Ludwig von Mises

This important but relatively unknown work, published initially as **The Free And Prosperous Commonwealth**, shows how a society of free people would conduct their business, function within their economy, conduct foreign policy, trade, and political affairs.

Written at a level the layman can enjoy, **Liberalism** is a major work and profitable reading not only for economists, but for political scientists and historians—as well as interdisciplinary scholars.

2nd ed., 1978, 207 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Toward Liberty (Volumes I & II)

In a series of essays honoring Ludwig von Mises, noted intellectual leaders examine such topics as Property and Freedom ... A Philosophy of Choice ... The Just Society ... A Program for a Liberal Party ... Rent Control in Sweden ... Technological Progress and Social Resistance ... The Tax System and a Free Society ... Restrictions on International Trade ... The Future of Capitalism ... Ownership as a Social Function ... and more. These two volumes comprise a compendium of today's major libertarian philosophers.

1971, Two Volume Set, 980 pp., Cloth $20.00

The Ultimate Foundation of Economic Science (SET)
Ludwig von Mises

Methodological principles determine the questions economists ask, the answers they give, and the kinds of evidence they accept. An individual must be both economist and philosopher to write on method, and today, few are so equipped. However, Ludwig von Mises was well-qualified in both fields.

In this essay, Mises discusses several still-widely debated issues: the meaning and relevance of **a priori** principles, the treatment of free will by science, the meaning and implications of uncertainty, and the roles mathematics and statistics play in economic research.

2nd ed., 1978, 148 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

The Economics of Ludwig von Mises (SET)
Edited with an introduction by Laurence S. Moss

Ludwig von Mises was the acknowledged leader of the Austrian School of economics. We examine Mises' views on capital and interest. In this collection of essays, we review the socialist calculation debate (involving Mises, Oskar Lange, and other eminent economists) and understand the important issues raised in this titanic controversy in political economy. And we weigh the strengths and weaknesses of Mises' utilitarian defense of **laissez faire**.

1976, 129 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Economics

The Strange World of Ivan Ivanov
G. Warren Nutter

Offers a penetrating study in contrasts between the ways of life of average citizens in the Soviet Union and in the United States. By examining the ordinary citizen's rights, freedoms, and material welfare in both countries, the late Dr. Nutter, who was a leading U.S. expert on Soviet economics, enables you to understand Ivan's lot and to appreciate your own.

1969, 144 pp., Cloth $10.00

Adam Smith and Modern Political Economy
Edited by Gerald P. O'Driscoll, Jr.

These innovative essays stress Smith's consideration of the historical and political elements in economics. But even more important, they show how Smith's "obvious and simple system of natural liberty" would produce both more goods and more justice. The essays fall into three classifications: theory and policy; intellectual and historical background; and politics in the 18th and 20th centuries.

1978, Cloth $10.00

Economics as a Coordination Problem (SET)
Gerald P. O'Driscoll, Jr.

Professor O'Driscoll traces Hayek's economic contributions, from his lectures on the business cycle to his papers on the pricing system.

Hayek considers general equilibrium theory (describing a state in which owners allocate all resources to their most highly valued uses) a mere starting point for economic analysis. O'Driscoll extends Hayek's analysis to show how millions of people, each of whom knows little or nothing about the plans and resources of others, could remotely approach an equilibrium state. This is the coordination problem.

1977, 172 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Great Myths of Economics
Don Paarlberg

With objectivity and insight, Professor Paarlberg clears away the emotionally charged intellectual smog which too often obscures the cause and effect realities of monetary policy, government control, individual versus social good, exploitation, economic "heroes" and "villians," and much more. Then he gives a clear exposition of the economics of the competitive marketplace, of monopoly, of production, of consumption, of labor, of banking, and of economic development. He traces economic theory and practice from classical views and Marxian dogma to the Keynesian New Economics.

1969, 206 pp., Cloth $10.00

The Regulated Consumer
Mary Bennett Peterson

This lively and authoritative study, with an introduction by Milton Friedman, examines the impact of seven major regulatory agencies of the federal government on business, unions, the professions, and the general public. Economist Mary Peterson demonstrates that the consumer is the one who has to pay the huge expenses of regulation and the even more severe cost in economic inefficiency of whatever regulatory mismanagement happens to come along.

1971, 188 pp., Paper $3.00

Individual Freedom: Selected Works of William H. Hutt
Edited by Svetozar Pejovich and David Klingaman

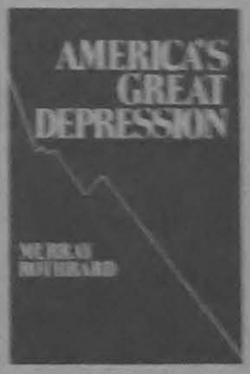
Hutt would like us to stop concentrating so much of our national energies on dividing up the pie and focus more on political and economic reforms that would increase its size. He sees the rapid growth of special interest legislation thwarting the operation of the price system and attenuating private property rights by income transfers from the productive to the nonproductive sector of the economy. He shows how income redistribution is a one-shot measure; future low-income groups will have to rely on economic growth.

1975, 250 pp., Cloth $10.00

Can Capitalism Survive?
Benjamin A. Rogge

In the title essay, Rogge considers the question first posed by Joseph Schumpeter in 1942. Other essays explore the philosophy of freedom, the nature of economics, the business system, labor markets, money and inflation, the problems of cities, education, and what must be done to ensure the survival of capitalism and free institutions.

1979, 328 pp., Cloth $9.00; Paper $4.00



America's Great Depression (SET)
Murray N. Rothbard

The great American depression is generally viewed as having been caused by laissez-faire capitalism and cured by government intervention. Rothbard's theory of business cycles contends that crises and depressions are caused, not by the free market economy, but by government's credit expansion, cheap interest rates, and the propping up of wage rates. He charges that "enlightened" government intervention—the same type generally recommended today—not only created the depression; it aggravated it and transformed it into a chronic malady. The introduction to this Third Edition contains a concise explanation of Dr. Rothbard's business cycle theory.

3rd ed., 1975, 361 pp., Cloth $15.00; Paper $5.00

Law

Change in the Common Law
Edited by Mario J. Rizzo

This symposium volume of the **Journal of Legal Studies** presents a series of essays by outstanding scholars which concern change in the common law. Contributors include Richard Posner, William Landers, Richard Epstein, Mario J. Rizzo, Ronald Dworkin, George Prusti, and Charles Tried.

These provocative discussions, sponsored by Liberty Fund and I.H.S., take issue with the adequacy of Posner's view that the drive toward economic efficiency explains both the **state** of the common law and the way in which it changes.

1980, Paper $5.00

Liberty and Law
Giovanni Sartori

Professor Sartori distinguishes political from philosophical liberty. Then he examines the problems of political liberty, the rule of law, and positive and negative freedoms to show how those concepts harmonized in classical liberalism.

1976, 50 pp., Monograph $1.00

Violence as a Product of Imposed Order
Butler D. Shaffer

Drawing on his experience as a labor lawyer and from the insights of modern psychology, the author argues that legally imposed settlements of disputes are themselves a source of violence in society. The frustration and powerlessness experienced by individuals subject to certain types of legal restraints may trigger the aggression and violence that those restraints were intended to avert.

1976, 43 pp., Monograph $1.00

The Use and Abuse of Eminent Domain
Arthur Shenfield

The author examines the various justifications of the power of eminent domain to identify those types of compulsory government land acquisition that are justified by the doctrine and those that are not. While done from the perspective of English law, the theoretical discussion is fully relevant to American experience.

1978, 39 pp., (Working Paper) Photocopy $2.00

Privacy and Due Process Problems in the Federal Income Tax
Bruce Shortt

The author tests the statutory and case law that has developed to justify government seizure of a taxpayer's property without any significant legal protection, as well as massive governmental invasion of privacy in the course of administering the Internal Revenue Code. The paper includes a memorandum discussing other significant constitutional problems raised by federal tax law.

1978, 30 pp., (Working Paper) Photocopy $2.00

Religious Tax Exemption and the First Amendment: Definition as Establishment
Bruce Shortt

This paper explains the present law on separation of church and state and argues that the necessary implications of this doctrine forbid any legal classification based upon religion, including tax exemption.

1978, 22 pp., (Working Paper) Photocopy $2.00

Land Use Without Zoning
Bernard H. Siegan

An exhaustive investigation of the legal and economic consequences of land-use control through zoning. Using unzoned Houston, the sixth largest city in the United States as his laboratory model, Siegan demonstrates that zoning is a superfluous and chaotic governmental operation that does not warrant its high cost to the community. A combination of economic forces and voluntary legal covenants leads to land-use patterns superior to those achieved under zoning laws.

1972, 304 pp., Cloth $14.00

Planning Without Prices
Edited by Bernard H. Siegan

This collection of essays focuses on an economic analysis of the legal problem of uncompensated destruction of private land values through environmental regulation. The essayists, economists, and lawyers consider the problems of public decision-making in the provision of environmental goods, such as parks, open spaces, and low-density development.

1977, 208 pp., Cloth $16.00

Of Syndicalism, Slavery and the Thirteenth Amendment
Edwin Vieira, Jr.

Vieira compares two systems of labor relations, primarily in terms of their effects on freedom of contract: the system of compulsory union representation often found in contemporary public-sector employment; and the system of chattel slavery that existed in the antebellum South. In this reprint from the **Wake Forest Law Review**, vol. 12, no. 3 (1976), he concludes that these systems are identical in so far as they deny individuals the legal powers and privileges to make and enforce common-law contracts for employment and to enjoy the full use and benefit of wages flowing from the employment relation.

1976, 317 pp., Paper $4.00

Legal Aspects of Compulsory Schooling
Gerrit H. Wormhoudt and Robert P. Baker

These two essays and a legal bibliography, first published in **The Twelve-Year Sentence**, explore constitutional and state laws as they apply to compulsory schooling. The authors comment upon court interpretations affecting individual choice in the matters of who must go to school, what must be taught, who will be permitted to teach, which school gets how much money, and who must pay for schooling.

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Social Theory

Property in a Humane Economy
Edited by Samuel L. Blumenfeld

This volume united the best thought from four Institute symposia treating property and its relationship to society. For example, you will understand the fundamental interconnection between property and freedom; the defects in the socialist view of property as theft; why the problem of scarcity cannot be solved by redistributing property; why property is not the creation of the law; why self ownership rather than community ownership is the prior and supreme form of ownership.

1974, 278 pp., Cloth $11.00; Paper $5.00

The Ideology of the Executive State
Robert J. Bresler

How evangelical visions of global order have shifted the ideological focus of American liberalism from the concepts of equality and democracy to centralized government and antidemocratic practices. The result has been "perpetual war for perpetual peace" in both foreign policy and domestic affairs.

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A Theory of the Origin of the State
Robert L. Carneiro

After discussing the flaws of the traditional voluntaristic theories, Carneiro proposes a circumscription theory. Warfare, resource concentration, and social and environmental circumscription are major elements of the theory, which shows the state to be a predictable response to specific cultural, demographic, and ecological conditions.

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Donald J. Devine

There's a myth abroad that a free society isn't fair. Devine amasses rich data to demonstrate that the poor, helpless, blacks, ethnics, and women not only have more rights and welfare, but also more opportunity, mobility, and chances to fulfill their private dreams under a free regime where property and persons are carefully protected.

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In Defense of Property
Gottfried Dietze

The author shows how the institution of private property is basic to our culture and to freedom. He traces infringements upon property rights as they increased by leaps and bounds with the growth of egalitarian democracy. These restrictions are tantamount to the elimination of the cream of the human race. Property rights, says Dietze, are superior to democratic rights and at least on par with all liberal rights of the individual.

2nd ed., 1971, 272 pp., Cloth $8.00

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The Foundations of Morality
Henry Hazlitt

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Social Theory

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Felix Morley

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